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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Ex Parte Communication

February 3, 2004

## By Hand

Marlene Dortch, Secretary Federal Communications Commission Room TWB-204 445 12th Street, SW Washington, D C. 20554

Re.

IB Docket No. 00-248

Dear Ms Dortch:

Enclosed please find a copy of a letter along with an attachment that was hand delivered today to Thomas S. Tycz, Chief of the Satellite Division of the International Bureau.

Sincerely,

DICKSTEIN SHAPIRO MORIN & OSHINSKY LLP

Attorneys for Aloha Networks, Inc.

Bv:

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#### Enclosures

cc:

Karl Kensinger (w/enc.)

John Martin (w/enc.)

Robert Nelson (w/enc)

Bruno Pattan (w/enc.)

Frank Peace (w/enc.)

Andre Rausch (w/enc.)

Steven Spaeth (w/enc.)

Gene Cacciamani (w/enc.)

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Jacob S. Farber (w/enc.)

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February 3, 2004

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

#### VIA HAND DELIVERY

Thomas S. Tycz, Chief Satellite Division International Bureau Federal Communications Commission Room 6-A665 445 12th Street, SW Washington, DC 20554

Re. IB Docket No. 00-248

Dear Mr. Tycz:

The purpose of this letter is to provide the attached proposed draft of Aloha Networks, Inc ("Aloha") for revisions to Section 25.134(a)(1) of the Commission's rules along with a related explanation

The attached draft is a product of a meeting between representatives of the Commission and Aloha on November 13, 2003 (which was reflected in an ex parte communication timely filed with the Secretary's office on November 14, 2003). At that meeting, the discussion focused on ways in which the Commission could account for different capabilities of different multiple access systems used by VSAT networks.

Representatives of Aloha are available to discuss the attached proposal if you or your staff have any questions

In the meantime, a copy of this letter and the attachment are being filed this same day with the Secretary's office for inclusion in the record of the above-referenced proceeding.

Sincerely.

DICKSTEIN SHAPIRO MORIN & OSHINSKY, LLP Attorneys for Aloha Networks, Inc.

Thomas S. Tycz, Chief February 3, 2004 Page 2

# LJP/klw Enclosures

cc: Karl Kensinger (w/enc.)
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# ALOHA NETWORKS, INC. IB Docket No. 00-248 February 3, 2004

## PROPOSED SECTION 25.134(a)(1)

The first sentence of Section 25.134(a)(1) is revised in its entirety to read as follows:

- (a)(1)(1) All applications for VSAT service in the 12/14 GHz band that meet the following requirements will be routinely processed:
  - (A) the maximum outbound satellite EIRP spectral density ("ESD") shall not exceed +6 0 dBW/4kHz; and
  - (B) the maximum Hub EIRP shall not exceed 78.3 dBW; and
  - (C) the maximum ESD at the adjacent satellite for the entire network of earth stations shall not exceed 8.6 dBW/4kHz = -14 + [29-25 Log (2.2-0.4)]: provided, that (I) the foregoing ESD shall not be exceeded by more than (x) 10ms intervals 1.0% of the time or (y) 100ms intervals 0.1% of the time; (II) the ESD shall be calculated by adding the Power Spectral Density ("PSD") for each terminal with the adjacent satellite antenna gain for each terminal; and (III) for networks with multiple simultaneous transmissions, the probability of simultaneous transmissions must be calculated to insure that the ESD is not exceeded more frequently than specified in clauses (I)(x) or (I)(y)
- (11) The application shall include a calculation reflecting the addition of the PSD for each terminal along with the terminal antenna gain at the adjacent satellite. The offset angle used to determine the adjacent satellite antenna gain should be 2.2 degrees minus the pointing error. For networks with automatic systems for monitoring antenna pointing, the pointing error shall be the design threshold of those systems. For networks without automatic systems for monitoring antenna pointing, a Gaussian distribution of pointing errors with variance of 0.4 degrees will be assumed.
- (111) For networks with simultaneous transmissions, a calculation of the probability of simultaneous transmissions shall be included in the application to show that the ESD is not exceeded more frequently than specified in clauses (a)(1)(i)(A) or (a)(1)(i)(B). The calculation of that probability should be determined in accordance with the following formula:  $P(G,k)=(G^k)/k!*exp(-G)$ , where P(G,k) is the probability of k simultaneous transmissions and G is the average number of simultaneous transmissions [number of transmitted packets per packet time] In accordance with the foregoing formula, the maximum number of simultaneous transmissions predicted for the 1%( for 10ms transmissions) and 0.1% (for 100ms transmissions) probabilities must be determined and reflected in the application. The terminal ESD must be at least 10Log (maximum number of simultaneous transmissions) below 8.6 dBW/4kHz to ensure that the maximum ESD of 8.6 dBW/4kHz is not exceeded more frequently than specified in clauses (a)(1)(i)(A) or (a)(1)(i)(B).

- (iv) Networks with automatic antenna pointing systems will not require professional installation and will not be required to satisfy the antenna performance standards of 25.209(a)(1).
- (v) For networks without automatic antenna monitoring systems and with a terminal ESD reduction greater than or equal to 5 dB, (A) professional installation will not be required and (B) the antenna must either have a starting angle for the 29-25Log (theta) antenna sidelobe requirement of Section 25.209(a)(1) of theta = 1.8 (=2.2-0.4) degrees or have a gain at 1.55 degrees that exceeds the gain at 1.8 degrees by an amount less than or equal to the terminal ESD backoff (in which case the application need not demonstrate satisfaction of the antenna performance standards of Section 25.209(a)(1)).
- (vi) For networks without automatic antenna monitoring systems and with a terminal ESD reduction of less than 5dB, (A) professional installation is required and (B) the starting angle for the 29-25 log (theta) antenna sidelobe requirement of 25.209(a)(1) will be theta = 1.55 (=2.2-.65) degrees\*
- (vii) Each application for digital and/or analog VSAT network authorizations in the 12/14 GHz bands proposing to have an ESD in excess of those specified in subsection (a)(1) of this section must comply with the procedures set forth in §25.220 of this Chapter

The second sentence of Section 25.134(a)(1) (beginning "All applications. . .") should be renumbered as subsection (2), and the other subsections of Section 25.134(a) should be renumbered accordingly.

\* This 5 dB is the increase in adjacent satellite interference that 10 % of the antennas (with 65 degrees pointing error) would generate in a Gaussian distributed network with variance of 0.4 degrees. The selection of the 0.65 degree pointing error is determined by a calculation using the Complimentary Error Function, which is as follows: 0.010 = Erfc(1.15) = Erf(0.65/0.4/sqrt(2)). The 0.65 degrees corresponds to an increase of adjacent satellite antenna gain of over 5 dB for a typical antenna with a 29-25l og (theta) response starting at 1.8 degrees (0.75m elliptical antenna.)

# Appendix A: Sample Calculations

Illustrative calculations are shown below for the three circumstances:

- (1) Spread Aloha Multiple Access ("SAMA") with 0.75m Elliptical Antenna
- (2) SAMA with 0.6m Circular Antenna
- (3) Narrowband TDMA with 0.75m Elliptical Antenna

None of the foregoing network system employs an automatic antenna pointing system Accordingly, the professional installation and antenna sidelobe starting angle requirements are determined by the terminal ESD backoffs.

Since the ESD backoffs exceed 5 dB for the SAMA networks, professional installation is not required in those situations. In the SAMA network with the 0.75m elliptical antenna, the 29-25 log (theta) response starts at 1.8 degrees; therefore, the sidelobe requirements of paragraph (v)(B) are satisfied. In the case of the 0.6m circular antenna, the antenna gain is at 1.55 degrees, which is only 2 dB above the antenna gain at 1.8 degrees. Therefore, the sidelobe requirements of paragraph (v)(B) are satisfied in that situation as well.

Only a 3 dB terminal backoff is required for the narrowband TDMA network; therefore, unless the terminal ESD is backed off an additional 2dB, professional installation would be required for that network and the antenna 29-25Log (theta) sidelobe gain must start at 1.55 degrees to satisfy the sidelobe requirements of paragraph (v)(B).

For information purposes, the power limit (into the antenna) for 128 ksps terminals have also been calculated. Since the SAMA terminals' power is spread over 2 MHz, greater power is available for these terminals, resulting in higher reliability links.

	SAMA 0 75m	SAMA 0 6m	TDMA
dBW/4kHz	8 6	8 6	8 6
Degrees	0.4	0.4	0.4
meters	75 ellipt	6 cırcular	75 ellipt
	22 6	30 3	22 6
dBW/4kHz	-14 0	-21 7	-14 0
pkts/pkt time	3 2	3 2	0 38
transmissions			
			100 00%
			31 61%
			5 63%
			0 69%
	39 75%		0 06%
			0 00%
			0 00%
			0 00%
			0 00%
			0 00%
			0 00%
			0 00%
			0 00%
			0 00%
14	0 00%	0 00%	0 00%
ļ			
<del> </del>			2
<del> </del>			3.0
<u> </u>	NO		YES
dBW/4kHz	-23.0	-30 7	-17 0
			-4 9
	Degrees	Degrees	Degrees